long series of rulings in the House of Commons and in the Parliament of India and in our own Legislature in the past have laid down that where an ordinary Parliamentary opportunity will shortly occur to discuss the subject matter of an adjournment motion, then permission of the Speaker to the adjournment motion should be refused. To take specific cases, where the matter could be raised on the estimates or on the voting of demands or where the matter could be raised by moving an amendment to the Address in answer to the King's speech, adjournment motions have been disallowed.

I consider that it is only in very exceptional circumstances and where no ordinary parliamentary opportunity is available that the appointed order of business should be upset and I therefore disallow the motion.

Restriction and reduction in fresh admissions to Engineering and Medical Colleges and Technical Institutions.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The second motion is tabled by Sri B. Hutche Gowda and Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy. It is as follows:—

> "That the business of this House do stand adjourned to raise a discussion on a matter of definite urgent public importance and of recent occurrence, namely, the restriction and reduction in the number of fresh admissions of students to the Engineering and Medical Colleges and other Technical Institutions."

For the same reasons for which I disallowed the first motion, I also disallow this adjournment motion.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—While accepting the ruling of the Chair, I have only one suggestion. In all such cases, before the Chair gives the ruling, the Chair may be pleased to consult the House as to how the subject matter is urgent. That was the usual practice. Thereafter, the Chair may give its ruling. Nothing prevents the Chair from giving a ruling . . . . . .

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have made myself very clear. I admit that the subject matter of the adjournment motion is definite and important. My own doubt is as regards the urgency.

ADDRESS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA.

Members of the Mysore Legislative Council and the Mysore Legislative Assembly,

When I addressed the Legislative Assembly on 20th March 1952, I said that it would be the last occasion on which I would be addressing that House. Its dissolution marks the close of a chapter in the history of this State and of India. The Constitution framed by the people of India, through a Constituent Assembly, brought into being the Sovereign Democratic Republic, which is now in full working order. General Elections were held all over India and in Mysore in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The magnitude and importance of the Elections attracted world-wide interest and attention. The peaceful and orderly way in which the elections went off earned the admiration of lovers of democracy all over the world. Their well-merited approbation is not confined to the vast electorate alone but also extends to the gigantic number of officials who bore the responsibility of conducting the elections. Truly India has made a success of Democracy.

The two Houses of Legislature, which I am meeting to-day, are the first to come into being under the Constitution. A special responsibility therefore rests on your shoulders to make the Constitution function in its true spirit. You set the standards for the succeeding Legislatures and the manner of your deliberations and conduct of business will go to make the precedents and the unwritten law in this sphere. It behoves you therefore to act in an exemplary spirit of patriotism, and show a proper regard to constitutional